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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION

JEFF HATCH-MILLER Chairman

MARC SPITZER

Commissioner

WILLIAM A. MUNDELL

Commissioner

MIKE GLEASON

Commissioner

KRISTIN K. MAYES

Commissioner

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IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION BY AUTOTEL FOR ARBITRATION OF AN INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT WITH **OWEST PURSUANT TO SECTION 252(B)** OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT

Docket No. T-01051B-05-0858

RESPONSE BRIEF OF QWEST CORPORATION

Owest Corporation ("Qwest"), pursuant to the Procedural Order issued in this docket on December 16, 2005, files this Response Brief to the "Opening Brief in Response to Qwest's Motion to Dismiss" filed by Autotel ("Autotel's Brief") and "Staff's Brief in Response to Autotel's Petition for Arbitration and Qwest's Motion to Dismiss" filed by Staff ("Staff's Brief").

INTRODUCTION

This docket was initiated when Autotel filed a "Petition for Arbitration" ("Petition") with the Commission on November 23, 2005. Administrative Law Judge Amy Bjelland, as Arbitrator, issued a Procedural Order on December 2, 2005, setting a Procedural Conference on December 15, 2005. Qwest filed "Qwest's Response to Petition for Arbitration, Including Motion to Dismiss" ("Qwest's Motion") on December 13, 2005. Following the Procedural Conference on December 15, 2005, Judge Bjelland issued a further Procedural Order directing the parties to file opening briefs on or before January 6, 2006, and response briefs on or before January 27, 2006, on the issue of

whether Autotel is precluded from filing the arbitration petition as urged by Qwest's Motion. Opening Briefs were filed by Autotel, the Staff of the Commission and Qwest on January 6, 2006.

Autotel's Brief fails to meaningfully address the authorities cited in Qwest's Motion and Brief. Instead, Autotel makes brief, conclusory statements unsupported by analysis or authority. It concludes by inviting the Commission to do nothing so that Autotel can pursue remedies in another forum. On the other hand, Staff's Brief, which does rely upon authorities and which contains analysis of the issues presented, reaches the same conclusion as Qwest's Motion and Brief—that Autotel's Petition should be dismissed. Qwest agrees with Staff's Brief.

Qwest and Staff have demonstrated that Autotel is abusing the process contemplated by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("Act")¹ in seeking to arbitrate a new agreement while its appeal of the Commission's Decision No. 67408 issued November 2, 2004 in Docket No. T-01051B-04-0152 ("Arbitration Decision") is still pending and where it has not even begun to operate under the agreement that resulted from that decision. Four other states have already dismissed similar petitions for arbitration filed by Autotel and its affiliate Western Radio Services Co. ("Western")² This Response Brief will demonstrate that Autotel has offered no reason for the Commission to reach a different result here.

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¹ P.L. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996). In this Response Brief, sections of the Act will be referred to by their section numbers as codified in Title 47 of the United States Code.

² See Request of Qwest Corporation for the Commission to Take Official Notice of Decisions in Other States filed January 17, 2006 in this docket.

I. Autotel Is Not Permitted to Ignore the *Arbitration Decision* and Its Own Appeal of that Decision and Commence a New Arbitration Proceeding

Autotel's Brief argues that Qwest's Motion should not be granted because Autotel was entitled to request negotiation of a new interconnection agreement and petition for arbitration. In support of this argument, Autotel mentions two things. First, it quotes one sentence from the term provision in the interconnection agreement approved by the Commission following the *Arbitration Decision*. Second, it refers to what it characterizes as a request for interconnection negotiations from Qwest to Autotel. Neither justifies a second arbitration proceeding while an appeal of the first proceeding is pending and before Autotel has even attempted to interconnect with Qwest under the approved agreement.

Qwest already analyzed the agreement's term language in its Opening Brief, citing authorities for the proposition that the language must be interpreted reading the contract as a whole and in a way that makes the agreement effective and that Autotel may not argue for an interpretation of the agreement that effectively repudiates the agreement.³ Autotel's simple reference to the language of the provision without analysis or authority does not undercut this argument in any way.

Autotel's attempt to mischaracterize the form letter Qwest sent to Western and other wireless carriers with whom it was exchanging traffic in response to a decision of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") as a request for negotiation of a new interconnection agreement with Autotel has already been addressed by the Oregon Commission.⁴ As found by the Oregon Commission, Qwest's form letter did not amount

³ See Qwest's Opening Brief at 15-17.

⁴ Autotel provides no context for this assertion. Autotel is apparently referring to Qwest's letter sent May 5, 2005 to Western in which it stated that it was withdrawing a section of its

to a request for negotiation of a new interconnection agreement even with respect to Western, let alone with respect to Autotel.⁵ In addition, Autotel's own conduct here belies this argument. If Autotel really believed that the letter sent by Qwest to Western in May of 2005 constituted a request for negotiation with Autotel in Arizona, why did it cite its own request for negotiation received by Qwest on June 23, 2005 as the basis for its Petition?⁶ Indeed, if the request for negotiation occurred in May, as now argued by Autotel, Autotel's Petition was filed outside the 135 to 160 day window of section 252(b)(1), and the Petition would have to be dismissed on that ground.⁷

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Oregon Tariff providing facilities for radio common carriers, and thus that Qwest was implementing an interim interconnection agreement until a permanent agreement could be reached. Qwest's withdrawal of this tariff was the result of the FCC's decision in T-Mobile, 2005 WL 433200 (F.C.C.), 20 F.C.C.R. 4855, 20 FCC Rcd. 4855, 35 Communications Reg. (P&F) 291 (FCC 05-49, rel. Feb. 24, 2005). In that order, the FCC ruled that ILECs may not use tariffs to impose on wireless providers termination charges on non-access traffic, and that although tariffs may be invalid, the interim compensation process described in 47 C.F.R. § 51.715 would apply until formal agreements between ILECs and wireless providers are established. Coupled with TSR Wireless, 2000WL 796763 (F.C.C.), 15 F.C.C.R. 11,166, 15 FCC Rcd. 11,166, 21 Communications Reg. (P&F) 49 (FCC 00-194, rel. Jun. 21, 2000), regarding paging carriers, Qwest decided that its only viable option was to withdraw this section of the tariff and to enter into interconnection agreements with these types of wireless providers. Although Owest sent this form letter to Western (and approximately 180 other wireless providers in 11 states in which Qwest is an incumbent with which Qwest was interconnected), it was not Qwest's intent to open new negotiations for an interconnection agreement between Owest and Western in Oregon. Qwest did not even send the letter to Autotel because Autotel was not then (and is not now) interconnected with Owest in Arizona or any other state.

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⁵ See Order No. 1075, In the Matter of Western Radio Services Co. Petition for Arbitration of an Interconnection Agreement with Qwest Corporation Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, ARB 537 (Or. PUC Oct. 10, 2005) at 4 ("The May 10 letter, cited by Western as a basis for rejecting Qwest's request to approve its proffered interconnection agreement, in no way constituted a "request for negotiation."), http://apps.puc.state.or.us/orders/2005ords/05-1075.pdf.

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⁶ See Petition at ¶ 2.

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⁷ 47 USC § 252(b)(1) ("During the period from the 135th to the 160th day (inclusive) after the date on which an incumbent local exchange carrier receives a request for negotiation under this section, the carrier or any other party to the negotiation may petition a State commission to arbitrate any open issues."). Under the plain language of that statute, arbitration cannot relate back to a request for negotiation made more than 160 days before arbitration is requested. See, e.g., In re BellSouth Telecommunications, Docket No. 001305-TI, 2001 WL 686489, *4 (Fla. P.S.C. May 23, 2001) ("Our jurisdiction to hear an arbitration vests after the parties have

Autotel's brief does not address the other arguments in Qwest's Brief regarding the fact that the Petition is an improper attempt to nullify the *Arbitration Decision*, that it is inconsistent with the Act and that the Commission lacks jurisdiction to reconsider the *Arbitration Decision* while Autotel's appeal of that decision is pending. Therefore, these well-supported arguments stand unrebutted.

For all of the foregoing reasons, Autotel's Petition is improper and should be dismissed.

II. Autotel's Argument on Compliance with Section 252(b)(2)(A) Is Irrelevant Under the Procedural Order

Autotel's Brief argues that it has complied with section 252(b)(2)(A) because Qwest refused to negotiate an agreement and identify open issues. Autotel goes on to argue that the issue in the arbitration is simply one of a difference in law and regulation which it has identified. While the argument has obvious problems, as demonstrated in Qwest's Motion, the Procedural Order did not contemplate that the parties would address this issue at all. Therefore, Autotel's argument is irrelevant and should be ignored.

If the Commission nonetheless wishes to consider this argument, Qwest has provided a thorough analysis of the deficiencies of the Petition in its Motion.8 Furthermore, Autotel's argument ignores the fact that the parties have a currently effective agreement approved by the Commission that has no relationship to Autotel's proposed agreement. Accordingly, even if it were otherwise appropriate for Autotel to seek arbitration, Autotel would be obligated to identify each and every difference between the

followed the requirements of the Act calling for the filing of a petition 135-160 days after the reception of a request for negotiation. Therefore, we have subject matter jurisdiction over arbitrations brought before us in this manner."); *In re Sprint Communications*, 1997 WL 178839, *1 (Ind. U.R.C. Jan. 09, 1997) (petition was timely filed within 160 days, "Accordingly, this Commission has jurisdiction both over the parties and the subject matter of this proceeding.").

⁸ See Qwest's Motion at 13-15.

agreement it is proposing and the approved agreement upon which Owest is relying as an 1 2 open and disputed issue. Given that the issues decided in the Arbitration Decision are 3 4 5 6 7 8

clearly differences between the two agreements, Autotel could have easily identified at least those issues as open issues and provided the parties' positions on them. Autotel's characterization of hundreds of differences in language as merely two different interpretations of law and regulation is a gross and inaccurate over simplification which does not provide any assistance to the Commission in arbitrating open issues. Autotel has clearly failed to comply with section 252(b)(2)(A) and A.A.C. R14-2-1505.B.2, and it Petition should be dismissed.

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III. Autotel's Conclusion Reveals Its True Intent—to Cure Defects in Its Appeal or to Seek a Different Forum

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After cavalierly withdrawing Issues 2 and 3 from its Petition, Autotel concludes that the Commission need not act on its Petition and then suggests that "[g]iven the situation, it would be better to do nothing than to take action."10 If Autotel does not want the Commission to take action, why did it file the Petition asking the Commission to approve an interconnection agreement? Apparently, the filing was just part of some misguided litigation strategy by Autotel to try to cure defects in its appeal or to allow it to bring the matter before the FCC. Either way, the Commission should not tolerate such disingenuous and wasteful action on the part of Autotel.¹¹

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⁹ Autotel's Brief at 2.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 3.

¹¹ As noted in Qwest's Motion, note 1, Autotel's actions in this matter strongly suggest that sanctions against Autotel would be warranted. Autotel has already imposed a waste of resources on the Commission and the parties by filing the Petition. Now, in its Brief, Autotel essentially admits that the Petition was simply a waste of time in telling the Commission that two of the three issues in its Petition should be withdrawn and that the other issue—a request for approval of an interconnection agreement—should be ignored.

CONCLUSION

The Staff and four other state commission's agree with Qwest that Autotel's Petition should be dismissed. For the reasons set forth in Qwest's Motion and Brief, Staff's Brief and this Response Brief, Qwest respectfully submits that the Commission should dismiss the Petition.

DATED this 27th day of January, 2006.

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